COMFORT FOR CUBA

appropriated on account of this department for its disbursement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to more than \$157,000,000, or a greater sum than was approprlated for the entire maintenance of the government for the two fiscal years

ended June 30, 1861.

Our public lands, originally amounting to 1,840,000,000 acres, have been so reduced that only about 600,000,000 acres still remain in government central, excluding Alasks. The balance, being by far the most valuable portion, has been given away to settlers, to new states and to railroads, or sold at a comparatively nominal sum. The patenting of land in execution of railroad grants has progressed rapidly during the year and since the 4th day of March, 1895, about 25,000,000 acres have thus been convered to these corporations. I agree with the secretary that the remainder of our public lands should be more carefully dealt with, and their alienation guarded by better

economy and greater prudence.

The commission appointed from the memberghin of the National Academy of Sciences, provided for by an act of congress to for-mulate plans for a national forestry system, will, it is hoped, soon be prepared to present the result of thorough and intelligent exemination of this important aubject. Indian Shows Improvement.

The total Indian population of the United States is 177,235, according to a census male in 1895, exclusive of those within the state of New York and those comprising the five civilized tribes. Of this number there are approximately 38,000 children of school age. During the year 23,393 of these were enschools. The progrees which has recent efforts to extend Indian ing charge of Indians to whom allotments have fallen due, and been paid have been made strongly urge the passage must on that day be paid by of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to allottees who have taken their lands in soveralty. I earnestly join in this recommendation and venture to express the hope that the Indian may be specifly protected

against this, the greatest of all obstacles to his well-being and advancement. The condition of affairs among the five civilized tribes, who occupy large tracts of land in the Indian territory, and who have governments of their own, has assumed such an aspect as to render it almost indispen-sable that there should be an entire change in the relations of these Indians to the general government. This seems to be neces-eary in furtherance of their own interests, as well as for the protection of non-Indian residents in their territory. A commission organized and empowered under several recent laws is now negotiating with these tribes for the relinquishment of their courts and the division of their common lands in severalty, and are aiding in the settlement the troublesome question of tribal membership. The reception of their first proffers of negotiation was not encouraging, but, through patience and such conduct on their part as demonstrated that their intentions were friendly and in the interest of the tribes, the prespect of success has become more promising.

Save Him from His Friends. The effort should be to save these Indians from the consequences of their own mistakes and improvidence and to secure to the real Indian his rights as against intruders and professed friends who profit by his retro-gression. A change is also needed to protect life and property through the operation of courts conducted according to strict justice and strong enough to enforce their mandates. As a sincere friend of the Indian I am exceedingly anxious that these reforms should be accomplished with the consent and aid atment of existing difficulties

It appears that a very valuable deposit of glisonite or asphaltum has been found on Theory above Irdians Every considers. Uncompanie Indians. Every considera-tion of care for the public interest and every sensible business reason dictate such management or disposal of this important source of public revenue as will except it from the general rules and incidents attend ing the ordinary disposition of public and secure to the government a fair share at least of its advantages in place of its transfer for a nominal sum to interested in-I indorse the recommendation made by

present secretary of the interior, as well as his predecessor, that a permanent commission consisting of three members, one of whom shall be an army officer, be created to perform the duties now devolving upon the commissioner and assistant com-missioner of Indian affairs. The manage-ment of the bureau involves such numerous and diverse details and the advantages of an uninterrupted policy are so apparent that I hope the change suggested will meet the of congress.

Extent of Pension Payment. The diminution of our enormous pensi roll and the decrease of pension expendi tures, which have been so often confidently foretold, still fail in material realization The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was 970,678. This is the largest numd. The amount paid ex-pensions during the year ber ever reported. was \$138,214,761.94, a slight decrease from



matter. Perhaps sometimes it may be. The most horrible dreams are, however, due to affections of the nerves. Irritated tired, worn out nerves are one of the chief causes of indigestion. More than that, they are a continual strain and drain on the brain. They are sapping the vitality of the brain every instant in the day. By the time night comes, the brain is too tired to rest. It is an unnatural conditon of fatigue. The little worries and irrita-tions of the day find repetition at night in the form of dirty, muddy water, filled with slimy, crawling things, from which the most frantic efforts give no relief until the sufferer finds himself wide awake, sitting up in his bed, with sleep banished for

that night. That is nervousness, perhaps caused by, or causing, indigestion, and producing insomnia—sleeplessness. It doesn't take a man long to wear out with that sort of work. The day after a night full of horrible dreams is not likely to be a good day for business. A man's work for that day is not likely to be very valuable-nor the woman's either.

There is a cure for bad dreams, sleeplessness, indigestion, brain fatigue debility. Its name-"The Golden Medical Discovery," called so because its dis-coverer knew that it was more valuable to world than the discovery of gold in California, or Australia, or Africa. It makes what is far more precious than the finest gold-good health. It purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, aids digestion, invigorates the action of every organ in the body, and produces firm, solid, althy flesh. It will fill out the cheek hollows of bloodless, pale women and nerveless, lifeless men. It is sold by druggists, and there is nothing "just as good."

that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, includ-ing the cost of maintaining the department and expenses attending the pension dis-tributions, amounted to \$142,206,559.59, or (Continued from Page Two.)

(Continued from Page Two.)

fairs committed to his supervision. It is impossible in this communication to do of these 40,371 represent original allowances full and instructive information. The money pensions from the United States, but residuance or the Continuent of the second of these 40,371 represent original allowances full and instructive information. The money pensions from the United States, but residuance or the Continuent of the department of the continuent ng in foreign countries, at the close of the last fiscal year was 3.781, and the amount paid to them during the year was \$582,735.38 The sum appropriated for the payment of pensions for the current fiscal year ending June 39, 1897, he \$149.000,000, and for the succeeding year it is estimated that the same amount will be necessary.

The commissioner of pensions reports that during the last Sscal year 239 indictments were found against violators of the pension laws. Upon these indictments 187 convictions resulted. In my opinion, based upon efficiency as an aid and protection to all such statements as these and much other whose occupations are related to weather information and observation, the abuses conditions. which have been allowed to creep into our pensions have done incalculable harm in demoralizing our people and undermining good citizenship. I have endeavored within my sphere of official duty to protect our pension and make it what it should be, a roll of honor, containing the names of those disabled in their country's service and worthy of their country's affectionate re-When I have seen those who oose as the soldier's friends active and alert in urging greater laxity and more reckless pension expenditures, while nursing selfish chemes, I have deprecated the approach of situation when necessary retrenchment and enforced economy may lead to an attack upon pension abuses, so determined

as to overlook the discrimination due to

hose who, worthy of a nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a nation's gratitude. Pacific Roads Settlement. The secretary calls attention to the public interests involved in an adjustment of the obligations of the Pacific railroads to the tinued liberal appropriations to that end cannot fail to afford the utmost satisfaction ary 1, 1897, with the amount also to the consideration of the amount also to the consideration of the congress. On Janucannot fall to afford the utmost satisfaction ary 1, 1897, with the amount already matured more than \$13,000,000 of the principal complishment of Indian civilization. complishment of Indian civilization. It may be said in general terms that in every particular the improvement of the Indians under line, and more than \$6,000,000 of like bonds government has been most marked and issued in aid of the Central Pacific Rallroad encouraging. The secretary, the commissioner of Indian affairs and the agents havgovernment. Without any reference to the application of the sinking fund now in the treasury, this will create such a default on the part of these companies to the govrnment as will give it the right to at once gage lien. In addition to this indebtedness which will be due January 1, 1897, there

will mature between that date and January 1899, the remaining principal of such subsidy bonds, which must also be met by the government. These amount to more than \$20,000,000 on account of the Union Pacific lines, and exceed \$21,000,000 on ac count of the Central Pacific lines. situation of these roads and the condition of their indebtedness to the government have been fully set forth in the reports of various committees to the present and prior congresses, and as early as 1887 they were thoroughly examined by a special cosion appointed pursuant to an act of congress

The considerations requiring an adjustment of the government's relations to the companics have been clearly presented and the conclusion reached with practical uniformity that if these relations are not terminated they should be revised upon a basis securing cir safe continuance. Under section - of the act of congress passed March 3, 1887, the precident is charged with the duty, in

Proposes to Forcelose.

event that any mortgage or other in umbrance paramount to the interests of the Inited States in the property of the Pacific railroads shall exist and be lawfully liable to be enforced, to direct the action of the Departments of Treasury and of Justice in the protection of the interest of the United States by redemption or through judicial proceedings, including foreclosures of the be accomplished with the consent and aid government liens. In view of the fact that of the tribes and that no necessity may be presented for radical or drastic legislation. Most constantly had under consideration I hope, therefore, that the commission now conducting negotiations will soon be able to report that progress has been made toward ernment, I have thus far felt justified in In the case of the Union Pacific ompany, however, the situation has become specially and immediately urgent. Proceedigs have been instituted to foreclose a first a second and subordinate mortgage lien. In consequence of those proceedings and increasing complications, added to the default occurring on January 1, 1897, a condition will be presented at that date, so far as this company is concerned, that must em phasize the mandate of the act of 1887 and ive to executive duty under its provisions a fore imperative aspect. Therefore, unle he congress shall otherwise direct, or shall have previously determined upon a different olution of the problem, there will hardly ppear to exist any reason for delaying be-oud the date of the default above menioned such executive action as will promise o subserve the public interests and save the overnment from the loss threatened byurther inaction

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Work of Secretary Morton Highly Commended by the President. The Department of Agriculture is so intimately related to the welfare of our people and the prosperity of our nation that it should constantly receive the care and encouragement of the government. From small beginnings it has grown to be the center of agricultural intelligence and the source of aid and encouragement to agricultural efforts. Large sums of money are annually apropriated for the maintenance of this department, and it must be confessed that the in the interest of practical farming or properly guarded against waste and extravagance. So far, however, as the public money has been appropriated fairly and sensibly to help those who actually till the soil, no expenditure has been more profitably made or more generally approved by the people. Under the present management of the department its usefulness has been enhanced in every direction, and at the same time strict economy has been enforced to the utmost extent permitted by conressional action.

From the report of the secretary it appears that through careful and prudent financial management he has annually saved a large sum from his appropriations, aggregating during his incumbency and up to the close of the fiscal year nearly one-fifth of the entire amount appropriated. These results have been accomplished by a conscientions study of the real needs of the farmer, and such a regard for economy as the genuine farmer ought to appreciate, supplemented by a rigid adherence to civil service methods in a department which should be conducted in the interest of agriculture instead of partisan politics.

Increase in Agricultural Exports. The vecretary reports that the value of our exports of farm products during the last flecal year amounted to \$570,000,000, an increase of \$17,000,000 over those of the year amediately preceding. This statement is not the less welcome because of the fact that, notwithstanding such increase, the proporon of exported agricultural products to our stal exports of all descriptions fell off during the year. The benefits of an increase in agricultural exports being assured, the decrease in its proportion to our total exports is the more gratifying when we consider that it is owing to the fact that such total exports for the year increased more than \$75,000,000. The large and increasing exportation of our agricultural products suggests the great usefulness of the organization lately established in the department for purpose of giving to those engaged in farming pursuits reliable information concerning the condition, needs and advantages of different foreign markets. Inasmuch as he success of the farmer depends upon the advantageous sale of his products, and, inasmuch as foreign markets must largely be the destination of such products, it is quite

information points out the way to a prudent foresight in the selection and cultivation of crops and to a release from the bondage of unreasoning monotony of production, a glutted and depressed market, and constantly recurring unprofitable toil.

Opposes Free Seeds. In my opinion the gratuitous distribution of seeds by the department, as at present conducted, ought to be discontinued. No one can read the statement of the secretary on this subject and doubt the extravagance and questionable results of this practice. The professed friends of the farmer, and certainly the farmers themselves, are naturally expected to be willing to rid a depart ment devoted to the promotion of farming interests of a feature which tends so much

The weather bureau, now attached to the Department of Agriculture, has continued to extend its sphere of usefulness and by an uninterrupted improvement in the accuracy of its forecasts has greatly increased its

Omitting further reference to the operations of the department, I commend the secretary's report and the suggestions it contains to the careful consideration of the

UNDER CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Eighty-Four Thousand Places Now Included in the Scheme.

The progress made in civil service reform gives cause for the utmost congratulation. It has survived the doubts of its friends as well as the rancor of its enemics, and has gained a permanent place among the agen cies destined to cleanse our politics and to Improve, economize and elevate the public service. There are now in the competitive classified service upward of \$4,000 places More than half of these have been included from time to time since March 4, 1893. A most radical and sweeping extension was made by executive order dated the 6th day of May, 1896, and if fourth class postmasterships are not included in the statement it may be said that practically all positions contemplated by the civil service law are now classified. Abundant reasons exist for including these postmasterships, based upon economy, improved service and the peace and quiet of neighborhoods. If, how-ever, obstacles prevent such action at present, I carnestly hope that the congress will without increasing postoffice appropriations so adjust them as to permit, in proper cases a consolidation of these pustoffices, to the desired may to a limited extent be accom-

The civil service rules as amended dur ng the last year provide for a sensible and uniform method of promotion, basing digibility to better positions upon demon strated efficiency and faithfulness. The ab ence of fixed rules on this subject has bean infirmity in the system more and more apparent as its other benefits have been better appreciated. The advantages of civil service methods in their business aspects are too well understood to require argument. Their application has become a necessity to the executve work of the government. But those who gain positions through the opera-tion of these methods should be made to understand that the non-partisan scheme through which they receive their appointments demands from them, by way of reciprocity, non-partisan and faithful perform unce of duty under every administration and cheerful fidelity to every chief. While hey should be encouraged to decently exer their rights of citizenship and to sur cise their rights of citizenship and to sup-port through their suffrages the political beliefs they honestly profess, the noisy, pestilent and partisan employe who loves political turmoil and contention, or who renders lax and grudging service to an ad-ministration not representing his political views, should be promptly and fearlersly dealt with in such a way as to furnish a warning to others who may be likewise warning to others who may be likewise

annual report of the commissioners will be duly transmitted and I commend the important matter they have in charge to the careful consideration of the congress.

RATE REGULATION NOT PERFECT. Interstate Commerce Law Needs Re-

The Interstate Commerce commission has dense of its usefulness and the importance of the work committed to its charge. Public vision in Many Respects. of the work committed to its charge. Public transportation is a universal necessity and the question of just and reasonable charges therefor has become one of vital importance, not only to shippers and carriers, but tance upon which the government holds also to the vast multitude of producers and consumers. The justice and equity of the principles embedied in the existing law passed for the purpose of regulating these charges are everywhere conceded and there appears to be no question that the policy thus entered upon has a permanent place in our legislation. As the present statute, when enacted, was in the nature of the case move or less tentative and experimental, it was hardly expected to supply a complete and adequate system. While its wholcome effects are manifest and have amply justifie its enactment, it is evident that all desired reforms in transportation methods have no been fully accomplished. In view of the judicial interpretation which some provisions this statute have received and the its enforcement, its revision and amendment appear to be essential to the end that it may more effectually reach the evils designed to be corrected. I hope the recommendations of the commission upon this subject will be premptly and favorably considered by the

TARIFF REFORM AND REVENUE.

Present Law Defended as Opening the Way to Free Trade. I desire to recur to the statements else where made concerning the government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operations. gislation relating to it has not been directly | This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactureo. The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than \$6,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported and which found markets abroad was nearly \$70,000,000 more than during the preceding Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their needful use should only be increased through tariff charges to an extent necessary to meet the expenses of the government, as well as those who claim that tariff charges may be laid upon such articles beyond the necessities of government revenue, and with the additional purpose of so increasing their price in our markets as to give American manufacturers and producers better and more profitable op-

are only primarily justified as sources of revenue to enable the government to meet the necessary expenses of its maintenance. Considered as to its sufficiency in this spect, the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fiscal year of its operation it has yielded nearly \$8,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year. There was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expendiures of a little more than \$25,000,000. however, was not unexpected. The situation was such in December, seven months before the close of the fiscal year, that the secretary of the treasury foretold a defi-ciency of \$17,000,000. The great and increasing apprehension and timidity in busi neas circles and the depression in all activities intervening since that time, resulting from causes perfectly well understood and entirely disconnected with our tariff law or its operation, seriously checked the imports we would have otherwise received and readily account for the difference between this estimate of the secretary and the actual apparent that a knowledge of the conditions and wants that affect those markets ought to result in sowing more intelligently and reaping with a better promise of profit. Such this estimate of the secretary and the actual deficiency, as well as for a continued deficiency and the actual deficiency as well as for a continued deficiency and the actual deficiency as well as for a continued deficiency and the actual deficiency as well as for a continued deficiency as well as for a c

collection of tariff revenue. We cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from this business depressing will be sudden, but it has already set in, with a promise of acceleration and continues. I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will "lift the near future yield a revenue, which;" with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all attempt to enforce them, but simply because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because

deficiencies Disposing of the Deficit.

In the meantime no deficit that has oc-To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury, in addition to a gold reserve, 100,000,000, a surplus of more than \$128. 0,000 applicable to the payment of the exnses of the government, and which must, nless expended for that purpose, remain useless hoard, or, it sot extravagantly risted, must in any event be perverted on the purpose of its exaction from our The payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use. The government thus applying a surplus fortunately in its treasury to the payment of expenses not met by its urrent revenues is not at all to be likened a man living beyond his income and our government to accumulate and make additions to a fund not needed for immediate expenditure. With individuals it is the plication of an accumulated fund by the vernment to the payment of its running spenses is a duty. An individual living exercise such power, eyond his income and embarrassing himself.

Appents fo fund of principal is either unfortunate or last who is expected to manifest a natural desire to avoid a debt or to accumulate as much as essible and to live within the income derived from such accumulations to the end

main unimpaired for the future use and enjoyment of himsel on the future use and enjoyment of himsel on the future use and affection well min, survive him.

It is immeasurably better to appropriate our surplus to the payment of justifiable expenses than to allow it to become an invitation to reckiess appropriations and extravagant expenditures. I suppose R will not be denied that under the present law ur people obtain the necessaries fortable existence at a cheaper rate than formerly. This is a matter of supreme im-portance, since it is the palpable duty of ery just government to make the burden f taxation as light as possible. The peop should not be required to relinquish this privilege of chesp living except under the trens of their government, necessarily

Fingueint Reform Urgently Needed. This reference to the condition and pro is of our revenues naturally suggests an nancial methods. They have been fry cently pressed upon the attention of coned the inevitable danger of their continue pleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details I cannot refrain from again arnostly presenting the necessity of the compt reform of a system opposed to every the of cound finance and shown by experie to be fraught with the gravest peril l perplexity. The terrible civil war which book the foundations of our government J. rain the destruction of property, the wastan incident of that tremendous struggle, a cature of its financial Decessities, not only nauited to our present circumstances, but manifestly a disturbing menace to business courity and an ever-present agent of monetary distress. Because we may be enjoying a temperary relief from its depressing in fluence this should not full us into a fals security nor lead us to forget the sudden ress of past visitations. I am more con singed than ever that we can have no se sured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are

To Be Entertained by Commercial

Means to the End. Even if only the United States notes, knowns greenbacks, were thus retired, it is probable that the treasury notes issued in pay now paid in gold, when de manded, would not create much disturbance as they might from time to time, when re-ceived in the treasury by redemption is gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin. This plan of issuing onds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct sath to the needed reform. In default of this, however, it would be

step in the right direction if currency digations, redeemable in gold, whenever o redeemed, should be cancelled, instead of This operation would be remedy, but it would improve presen National banks should redeem their own They should not be allowed to issue

irculation to the par value of bonds depos-ted as security for its redemption, and the ax on their circulation should be reduced to ne-fourth of 1 per cent. In considering projects for the retirement

of United States notes and treasury notes saued under the law of 1890, I am of the spinion that we have placed too much stress ipon the danger of contracting the cur-ency and have calculated too little upon he gold that would be added to our circalculation if invited to us by better and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as such unequal distribution. This might be obviated and any fear of harmful contraction. harmful contraction at the same time re-moved by allowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted and authorizing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions. The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound financial methods will not dawn upon us until our government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds, and confines its monetary operations to the receipt of the money con-tributed by the people for its support, and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit. Our business interests and all good citizens loss for rest from make certain the rewards of labor and industry.

Trusts Are a Mennee.

Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the existence f trusts and other huge aggregations capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry or commerce and so stifle wholesome competition. When these are cfended, it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits, they also reduce prices and thus may benefit the public t must be remembered, however, that a eduction of prices to the people is not one portunities, must agree that our tariff laws of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily in that direction. If it occurs in a particular case, it is only because it accords with the purpose or interest of those managing the scheme. Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies. Their tendency is to crush out individual independence and to hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. Through the farmer, the artisan and the small trader is in dauger of dislodgement from the proud position of being his own master, watchful of all that touches his country's prosperity, in which he has an individual lot, and interested in all that affects the advantages of business of which he is a factor, to be relegated to the level of a mere appurtenance to a great machine, with little free will, with no duty but that of passive obedience and with little hope or opportunity of rising in the scale of responsible and healthful citizenship.

Better Laws Are Needed. To the instinctive belief that such is the inevitable trend of trusts and monopolies is due the widespread and deep-seated popular aversion in which they are held and

ter by legislation the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective not because of any lack of disposition of attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves, as interpreted courts, do not reach the difficulty. courts, do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. It should be recognized, however, that all financial legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles, and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which, while making the federal authority supreme within its spaces, has carebority supreme within its aphere, has carefully limited that sphere by bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question endors it quite doubtful whether the evils of

setween states or between the United States and foreign countries.

It does not follow, however, that this is rincipal. It is not one of the functions of the limit of the remedy that may be applied, or government to accumulate and make Even though it may be found that federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach

cated through federal action, unless they

eek directly and purposely to include in heir object transportation or intercourse

with debt or drawing upon his accumulated. In concluding this communication its fund of principal is either unfortunate or hast words shall be an appeal to the conmuprovident. The distinction is between a gress for the most rigid economy in the exgovernment charged with the duty of ex-pending for the benefit of the people and for the people. The way to perplexing exor proper purposes all the money it re-cives from any source, and the individual is difficult. When, however, it is considdifficult. When, however, it is consided that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guaranty of honest care save in the fidelity of their public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest. When our differences are forgotten and our contests of politicat opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recolection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow countrymen.

GROVER CLEVELAND. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 7, 1896.

HANDLING PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Union Telegraph company over four wires early yesterday morning. The nessage contained about 20,000 words

Sacramento and San Francisco direct over three wires. Slour City was cut in on "the side" through automatic repeaters. The bulky message was copied on type-writers by Operators W. E. Cardwell, C. K. Fralle, E. C. Mangrum and W. E. Rogers, each operator taking fifteen copies. These oples were used for Omaha, Council Bluffs and Lincoln newspapers and for the western

ircuit. The copies for Lincoln were sent by messenger on the early morning train. The senders to the west were A. E. Deems P. McGrath and B. W. Stoddard, who, in sending to the coast, practically kept up with the four men receiving from the east, ing of our country's substance and the extrangement of brethpen. These are now past and forgotten. Ever the distressing less of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred interpretable of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred interpretable of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred interpretable of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred interpretable of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred interpretable of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred that the weather at Omaha and the cast was exceedingly damp and foggy, while throughout the west it was cold and criep, thus considered was started from the cost at 1:15 and finished at 4:20 a. m., being three hours and five minutes in transmission, an includent of that transmission, as includent of that transmission, which is considered excellent time. which is considered excellent time. Both Denver and San Francisco compli-

sented Omaha on the manner in which the them in the finest shape and without a hitch. The message was handled in Omaha under the immediate supervision of Night Chief Operator J. H. Owens and his assist-

Important. Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain, is only 25 cents. RECEPTION TO STATE OFFICERS.

Club Thursday, December 17. The date for the reception and dinner to a given by the Commercial club to Governor Holcomb and the other state officers elect and the chancellor of the State university range the date. ommittee met Governor Holcomb at his ns at the Paxton and the governor named The hour is 7:30 the evening mentioned. and the affair will probably be on a suf-

Scientific Control of Mineral Water. Prof. Oscar Liebreich of the University of Berlin points out that owing to the fact that aperient waters are formed by impregnation of the water in natural basins there is always greater danger of inconstancy in the quantity of the mineral con-stituents present. This is a very serious natter, since it involves uncertainty in losage. "It is, therefore, a matter for high alistaction," says Prof. Liebreich (Therap. Monatshefte), "that the apericut water the aperient water 'Apenta,' from the UI Hunyadi Springs in en, has been placed under state control. The Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture) has undertaken this charge, and, therefore, it is now possile to obtain a water which is free injurious extraneous waters infected with rganic substances. The analysis has been sublished by Prof. Liebermann, director of the said institute. The proportion of sulphate of soda to sulphate of magnesia is 15,432 to 24,4968 in the litre, so that 'Apenta' be classed with the best aperient waters, and may be pronounced one of the strongest.'

Good Shepherd Church Affairs. St. Agnes guild of the Church of the Good Shepherd will meet at the residence of Mrs. E. V. Lewis, 2101 Wirt street, from 3 to 6 o'clock this afterneon, to hold a little fair. Articles made by the members or donated by friends will be offered. On Saturday, December 19, the Industrial school of the church will give an entertainment the parish building. A nice program, feverish agitation and the inauguration by the government of a reformed financial policy which will encourage enterprise and will be expended in the purchase of Christmas gifts. On the day before Christman disused toys will be received at the church and will be distributed on the following among poor children, at the Crocks and at other charitable institutions.



When the Parade goes by-

After it's all over-or during-if you like-come in and look over our Christmas presents-we're loaded down with queful gifus-what do you know of that's nicer to make your husband a present of than a pair of Irish point lace curtains-some for \$2.00 a pair-or brussels lace for the parior at \$4.09.

Omaha Carpet Co. 1515 Dodge.

FIVE YEARS' WORK.

THE RECORD OF A SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL ENTERPRISE

Drs. Copeland and Shepard Enter Upon Their Sixth Year of Practice in Omaha-Some Reasons Why They Have Won a Large

During the five years of constant practice of Drs. Copeland and Shepard in this city not a week has gone by but statements of one or more persons have appeared in these columns. These hundreds of pubthese columns. lished statements and testimonials represent only a small per cent of those offered for Ministers, lawyers, chants, mechanics and others representing all trades, professions and callings, me and women well known in Omaha and throughout the west, have spoken wor praise in behalf of Drs. Copeland and Shep ard and their excellent system of diseas treatment.

The success of Drs. Copeland and Shepard in the treatment of all chronic disease does not rest upon the use of any specific the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several states to act effectively in the knowledge and skill that long years of of the several states to act enecuters the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously them and which enables them to give to each case the special attention which it reach case the special attention which it reach case the special attention which it remains and experience nave as oratory, where, under their direct supervision, prescriptions to suit each individua case are prepared and compounded from the best and purest drugs obtainable. Medielnes are not manufactured in job lots to be sold at a big profit, but are furnished to each patient under treatment with them free of charge.

CURED A YEAR AGO.

Another Kansas School Teacher Cured by the Home Treatment.

Mrs. Lottie Stritchfield, Havensville, Kan. Mrs. Lottle Stritchicid, Havensylle, Balla, writes with enthusiasm of the Home Treatment. Her letter is dated October 28, 1886, and runs as follows: "Dear Dectors—This testimony was due you something like a year ago, and now I give it with a great cense of thankfulness. After teaching school several years, I found I was a victim of catarrh in its most offensive form. I Twenty Thousand Words Flashed
Across the Land.

The advance copy of President Cleveland's ensual message to congress, which was delivered to that body at noon yesterday, was received by the Western Union Telegraph company over four school several years, I found I was a victim of catarrib in its most offensive form. I tried several doctors and numerous remedes with little benefit. Then I took a course with you and found it a perfect cure. My substantial benefit has been splended since you discharged me as cured in the summer of '95. Please send me a Symptom Blank to fill out for my mother. I hope you can cure her also."

and Growing Patronage. BAD BRONCHETIS. James N. Hastings, a Miner, of Lead,



JAS. N: HASTINGS, Lead, S. D.

"I am stronger and better in every way than I have been for ten years, and I owe my cure to Drs. Copeland and Shepard of Omaha. Their Home or Mail Treatment aid the work. I had a fifthy catarrh in the head and throat for years, with a severe cough, tickling of the throat and soreness all through the chest. My nose was lightly stopped and the sense or smell badly affected. My eyes were inflamed, weak and watery. At the least cold I took I would have severe headaches, with pain and soreness all through the body. All this is past. I am sound and hearty and able to resist all changes of weather. I didn't have to go to Omaba for my cure, but kept right on with my work at home, having weekly consultations with the doctors through the mails." JAS, N. HASTINGS, Lead, S. D.

Copeland Medical Institute,

W. H. COPELAND, M. D., (Consulting C. S. SHEPARD, M. D., (Physicians.

ROOMS 312 AND 313 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, OMAHA NEB. Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m :2 to 5 p. m. Eve-nings—Wedneydays and Saturdays only— 6 to 8. Sunday—16 to 12 m.

nessage contained about 20,000 words and was sent from Omaha to Denver, Ogden, IS BOUND TO HAVE A DEPOT

Exposition Year.

PREFERS TO ENTER A UNION STRUCTURE

If This Cannot Be Accomplished the

Overland Will Build-Encouraging Interview with Receivers

Clark and Mink. "The meeting was an extremely harmonious and, to us, a very satisfactory one," remarked soveral members of the Union Depot league

Receivers S. H. H. Clark and Oliver W. Mink | accelerate the recording of instruments by and General Solicitor Kelly of the Union Pa- having printed records in the office of the cific at the Millard hotel, which lasted for over two hours. With the exception of Member Fry, who has resigned, the entire committee was there, consisting of the following: Judge Doane, Mayor Broatch, G. H. Damont, A. Hospe, Edward Rosewater, G. M. Hitchcock, Dr. George L. Miller, A. L. Reed, Lyman Richardson, R. W. Phelps and George E. Easton.

The matter discusped was the union depot and no definite or decided action was taken. in advance for a month and promised to do The meeting was an executive one and therefore the proceedings were not given out for publication. It was learned, however, that the receivers had given it out cold that the s officially announced as Thursday, Decem-ber 17. A committee consisting of Dudley facilities in the city before the exposition to the police station and after depositing per 17. A committee consisting of Dudley facilities in the city before the exposition to the police station and after depositing smith, E. E. Howell, J. E. Utt and John was opened. It was not determined, how-Steel was appointed some time ago to ar-range the date. Yesterday afternoon the portion of a grand union depot.

nd the affair will probably be on a suf- of the Ninth and Farnam street site. He manner." The woman raid the child disciently large scale to allow most of the would not say, however, that his road would not belong to her and that she supposed eading citizens and business men to renew build on that site. One of the questions protein business men to renew build on that site. One of the questions protein business men to renew build on that site. One of the questions protein business men to renew build on that site or one ditable to care for it pounded was whether that site or one di-rectly north of the present etructure would Matron Bennett, the woman decided rather be chosen, but this remained unanswered. The members of the committee judg

from the remarks of the officials that their ling to find a home for the little waif, who road did not feel able to build a large depot appears to be bright and healthy. at Ninth and Farnam streets unless other regnation of the water in natural basins roads went into the plan. The Burlington containing the actual mineral constituents, however, is not one of those that are especially actually the containing the actual mineral constituents. cially desired to come in. As a matter of fact, Mr. Clark said that the Union Pacific would build whether the Burlington built upon the present site or not. It was hinted that the cost of a building at

Ninth and Farnam streets, together with the purchase of the necessary land, was too much for one road to bear. It was judged, however, that the receivers were ready to select the site if other roads could be induced o go in with the Union Pacific.
Mr. Clark finally took the various questions that were propounded to him under advisement. He intends to answer them on his return from Chicago, where he goes today. It is believed that a definite answer will then

be received because it is thought that one object of Mr. Clark's visit to Chicago is in regard to the union depot question. The meeting was a very harmonious one, although the questions and answers were direct and to the point. All sides of the matter were reviewed, both from the railroads' and the citizens' standpoint. On the whole, the league members were very well satisfied with the result, although nothing of a definite

nature was done. The league will hold another meeting on next Friday. REAL ESTATE MEN IN SESSION.

for Omahn. The regular weekly meeting of the Real Estate exchange at the Commercial club

cooms at noon yesterday was attended by

fully two-thirds of the members. A preamble and resolution was introduced by W. H. Green, setting forth the fact that



Drex L. Shooman and his dog have been requested by President Cleveland to oc cupy the speaker's chair at the opening of congress today-long enough to announce to the senators and congressmen there assembled—and all other fathers of children— to announce that we have the best line of loys' and girls' wet weather shoes in the United States—we buy with such care and sell so cheap that there's no competing

Drexel Shoe Co Send for our Illustrated Catalogue. 1419 Farnam.

real estate had been damaged to a greater extent than any other line of business by the failure of the railroads to give Omaha proper depot facilities, and charsing that many investors and speculators had been Union Pacific Not to Be Left Behind in driven away by the unsigntry depot surroundings, concluding with a resolution endorsing the rules adopted by the Union Depot league and pledging the support of the exchange in the movement to secure proper depot facilities. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The schedule of fees to be charged by members of the exchange in transacting business, which was submitted by a com-mittee at the last meeting, was taken up

and adopted, section by section.

The election of officers of the exchange, which should have taken place yesterday, was postponed one week in order that the secretary might notify all the members to be present.

The consideration of the form of mort-

several members of the Union Depot league gage and deed to be used by members of the yesterday afternoon after a consultation with register of deeds, was made a special order

WOMAN HAD NO USE FOR THE BABY. Police Insisted Upon Her Keeping

the Little Wnif. About two months ago a pretty, black-eyed baby was left with a woman who lives at 809 North Sixteenth street. The mother, who gave a fictitious name, paid its board so regularly in the future. This she failed to do. The person with whom the bableft went to the address given her by the mother, which was Tenth and Howard, but the infant to its own resources, when she

was stopped by Captain Haze.
"I shall lock you up for inhumanity." In the course of the meeting Receiver Clark stated that he was pleased that the consensus of opinion in Omaha was in favor throw this child upon our hands in this than to go to jail she would take the babe home with her. Mrs. Bennett is endeavor-

ADOPT REDFIELD'S SUGGESTIONS.

Assessment Ideas to Be Presented to Commissioners' Convention.
The county commissioners and Clerk Redfield held an informal easeton yesterday to discuss the question of assessments. The recommendations of Clerk Redfield for an entire revision of the revenue laws were discusped and the commissioners decided to urge them upon the meeting of the commissioners from over the state, who meet in convention at Lincoln today. Mr. Redfield pointed out that the assessed valuation of the state was not much, if any, in excess of 15 per cent of the actual valuation, and that the levy au-thorized by law did not produce enough to meet the running expenses of the state. The same condition prevailed in many counties and municipalities. The present system of ancessing was fruitful of unequal and unjust assesaments. As a remedy for the latter evil he proposes to create the office of county assectsor in lieu of the present township or ward officials.

Forty years in the market with constant in sales tell the tale of Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

Hendrie Paid the Freight.

Dan Hendrie, a farmer from Tabor, Ia. came to town yesterday and after buying a suit of clothes went to the depot with a suit of closhes went to the depot with a \$2.40 left. He met a man. The man hed a bill of lading. He also had a check which he would give as security. He was a nice fellow, so Hendrie "paid the freight." Later he was obliged to return the new suit which he had purchased, have the money refunded and with it per his way home.



Stoecken DEALERS